

would take a pinch." And in the same

## FOREIGN NEWS

The *Mark Lane (London) Express*, 31, says 1875 has unfortunately proved a year of general deficiency and inferiority. Barley has shown the best yield of the season, being only slightly below the average, but its color has been generally affected that its value for milling purposes is greatly reduced, perhaps to eight to ten shillings per quarter. 80s have been unusually dull. Oats and beans are below the average, but better prices are paid for the latter, which compensates for the defect. Peas consistently below the average, have suffered greatly in size and quality. Winter crop has suffered most, only eighth reaching the average, while sixths is below it. Whatever dullness prevails, and may for a period continue, our large deficiency will be more evident as the season advances. Should we have a bad spring an immediate corn famine is not impossible.

### The Stars and Stripes.

"During the first months of the war each State had its own flag. The banner of Connecticut contained the armorial motto of the State and motto, in golden letters, *Qui transtulit sustinet*—"God, who transported us hither, will support us." The motto of Massachusetts was, "An Appeal to Heaven." Her flag was white, bearing the motto and a green pine tree. South Carolina had an ensign of blue with a white crescent, made by order of Colonel Moultrie. \* \* \* In the fall of 1775 Congress appointed a committee to create a navy, but nothing seems to

That the rattlesnake should be chosen so near being selected for the national emblem seems a little strange in view of the present use of the term "copperhead"—though it really stands a better examination on its merits than does the "Eagle bird of freedom." Henry Ben. Franklin came to be cured of his love for it does not appear; but certainly it is that, late in 1775, he, together with two other gentlemen, met at the college at Cambridge, authorized (by whom?) to make it not quite clear to create a National Flag. They agreed upon thirteen stripes of alternate red and white, representing the Colonies, and fixed in the corner, which is now filled by the "Union" of stars, the crosses of George and St. Andrews to show that the Colonies, while fighting against England's tyranny, still acknowledged her sovereignty. This flag was first played from the Cambridge camp, the second of January, 1776, the very day on which the King's address to the rebellious subjects was put into the hands. This was the first appearance of the "stripes."

three bushels per acre. But I think there have never seen a field that would yield a better crop of lightwood. Taking the whole situation at a glance, I feel a strong desire to have a little conversation with this landed proprietor, so the drinkers drew up and asked him for a drink of water.

"Got none, old saw been in the spring."

"Any milk?"

"No, but just thought I would ask, forecertain the answer."

"No, can't keep cows here; there ain't any range for cattle in these parts."

"Any deer?"

"Any deer! I see you are prepared for a hunt."

"Deer? no, some cone, going to try one, to-night, as becoz is getting mighty scarce."

## Something on the Nose

The term "car load" is very general, used, but few people know how much it means. As a general rule, 20,000 pounds, 70 barrels of salt, 70 tons of flour, 50 barrels of whisky, 300 sacks of grain, 5 cords of soft wood, 18 to 20 head of cattle, 20 to 60 head of hogs, 80 to 100 head of sheep, 9,000 feet of solid boards, 17,000 feet of siding, 18,000 feet of flooring, 40,000 shingles, one-half less for lumber, one fourth less green lumber, one-tenth of joists, scantling, and the like. Other large timber, 340 bushels of wheat, 300 of corn and 300 of shelled corn, 600 of oats, 400 of barley, 360 of flax seed, 360 of apples, 340 of Irish potato, 1,000 bushels of bran make a car load.

record. Gradually it was discovered that the powder of tobacco possessed a disagreeable odor. It was used as a perfume about the year 1702, the early snuff takers carrying with them a small snuff grater, with which they reduced the tobacco to powder. But the first snuff boxes contained no reservoir; it was necessary to consume the powder as soon as it was made. Subsequently an improvement was devised, and a separate place in the box was made for the powder, the implements of manufacture being inclosed in a special compartment. By a further progress in the craft of snuff taking a sufficient quantity was manufactured to be contained in a separate box, which was carried in the pocket, while the manufactory itself was left at home.

is speaking, who ought to be heard with too much respect to admit of offering that time from hand to hand the money. Yet Flaviola is so far taken with her behavior in this kind that she proposes to her box, (which is indeed full of good Brazil) in the middle of the room; and to show that she has the modesty of a well-bred woman, she offers it to the men as well as the women to sit near her, but since by this time the whole knows she has a fine hand, she is in hopes she may give herself no further trouble in the matter. On Saturday was seven-night, when they were about for the offering, she gave out charity with a good air, but at the second time asked the church warden if it

most fashionable characters. Contrived of fashion formed collections of snuff-boxes and "cellars" of snuff—stored in canisters and prized like wine. Lord Peterburgh was supposed to possess a box for every day in the year. Of a light blue Sevres box he was wont to say, "Yes, it's a nice one for summer, but I would not do for winter wear." His sitting-room was like a tobacco-stall; shoppers with names in gilt letters of various kinds of snuff were ranged against the walls, with the necessary apparatus for moistening and mixing. "Lord Peterburgh's Mixture," long remained an esteemed snuff, and great favor was won by a scented snuff, "Prince's Mixture," so called in honor of the Regent. A snuff known as "No. 45" long signalized the popularity of Mr. Wilkie's "Hardihood No. 37" was the snuff used by Sir Joshua Reynolds who took it profusely, powdering his waistcoat with it, letting it fall in heaps upon the carpet and even upon his palette, so that it became mixed with his pigments and transferred to his pictures. But these were the palmy days of snuff-taking—gone, never to return. The snuff taker has come pretty nearly to his last pinch.

## Love Tragedy.

A Paris dispatch of Jan. 3d says: Oliver has issued an address to electors of the department of Var, advises submission to President Macdonald and the republic, but he reserves right of appeal to the people. The press law has been promulgated. Several prominent journals, which were pressed or forbidden to be sold in streets, have resumed publication.

### The Last of the Royal Stuarts.

English paper of the 11th of December reports:—A historical figure has just passed away; Lady Louisa Stuart, the last descendant of the royal family of Scotland, having died at Traquair House, near Peebles, in her one hundredth year. Lady Louisa Stuart was the last surviving representative of a once powerful butler clan. She was the daughter of the seventh earl, and upon the death, in 1861, of her brother Charles, the eighth peer, the ancient title of the line became extinct. Born in 1776, she had almost completed her hundred year, and, retaining her faculties unimpaired, she was able to refer from personal knowledge to events which are matters of remote history to the present generation. Her venerable age made her an object of much tender interest and attraction. The Stuarts of Traquair bear a notable name, and trace connections through a long descent with the royal houses both of England and Scotland. The earliest mention of the family in the Scotch baronage occurs in 1478. The Earl of Buchan, whose mother, Lady Jane, was the widow of James I., and the descendant of John of Gaunt, then purchased the domain of Traquair from his natural son, James Stuart. This name, who was subsequently legitimated, was the founder of the race of Stuart, and perished at Flodden, leaving several sons. The fortunes of the family seemed to have culminated in Sir John Stuart, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, and Commissioner to the General Assembly, who was elevated to the earldom in 1635, and, after a checkered career, died in extreme penury. The second earl, his son, though an elder of the Church of Scotland, ultimately embraced the Roman Catholic religion, which became the hereditary faith of the Stuart. He was succeeded in turn by his sons, William and Charles, the latter of whom married Lady Mary Maxwell, sister of the Earl of Nithsdale, and escape from the Tower of London through the intervention of his devoted wife is one of the most romantic and interesting incidents in later history. By a further intermarriage in the generation he was some families were still more closely united, and now the names of Stuart and Maxwell are merged into one, the estate of Traquair having just passed, by the death of Lady Louisa, into the hands of the Hon. Henry Constable Maxwell, her nephew brother of Lord Herries and descendant of the Nithsdales.

## A Japanese Funeral

One of the marines of the Japanese steamer Tsukuba having died on Monday night, a Japanese military funeral took place yesterday morning. It was the first of the kind ever held in the United States, and is worthy of mention passing notice. At half past one o'clock yesterday morning the body was conveyed to the Vallejo street wharf in a cutter which was towed by a steam launch belonging to the Tsukuba. In accordance with the national custom the body rested in a box-shaped coffin, two and a half feet high, covered with the national flag and surrounded by sixteen marines, all in full dress and armed. Four officers in full dress uniform, were in the steam launch. On reaching the boat stairs, the coffin was placed in the undertaker's wagon, covered with the flag. The officers were placed in a carriage, while the marines occupied one of the Central Railroad cars. On arriving at Cemetery avenue, the marines, as a guard, preceded the corps, and on reaching the grave formed a double line through which the coffin was borne. The coffin, which was covered with Japanese writing, was deposited in the grave, so that the corpse which was in a sitting position, faced toward the east. Three volleys of musketry were then fired and the grave filled up by the usual attendants. After this, an officer made an address to those present, and the marines taking the shovels smoothed the grave over and made the sand into a square shape, pile resembling the coffin. On top of each marine, with his sword, many sundry marks in the sand, which concluded the ceremonies. After a few minutes stay in the cemetery, the marines formed in marching order, preceded by a band, composed of a drummer, fife and bugler, marched to the cars and proceeded to their ship. The funeral cortege on Cemetery avenue attracted the attention of many citizens who accompanied it to the grave. The ceremonies were conducted with great solemnity and every appearance of respect to the dead.—*San Francisco Chronicle*, December 21.

Great Britain has now five iron-clad ships under construction: The Inflexible will carry four guns of the heaviest caliber; the Shannon, a nine-gun screw ship; the Nelson and Northampton, double-ends, will carry twelve guns each, and the Terrible, an eight-gun ship.

At Little Rock, Arkansas, Dec. 3, a negro named Harkersmith, shot his wife and another negro named George Scott, killing both. Cause, jealousy.